

The Norman Conquest

51

over lands lately occupied by the
Greeks, the
Moslems, and the heathen races,
The resurgent Papacy soon came into
conflict
with that new factor in South Italian
politics, the
Norman conquerors, The clash came
over a
point of temporal supremacy. Leo in
surrender-
ing Papal rights over the bishopric of
Bamberg
had been granted by Henry III. in
return the
lordship of Bencvento. The citizens of
the latter
were more attached to their recent
Commune
than to their ancient lords, who, in the
persons of
Pandulf IIL (1011-1059) and his son
Landulf VI.,
had played a most lethargic part in
the conflicts
of the time* Late in 1050, they
expelled the two
perhaps aided by Richard of A versa;
the
Norman probably hoped to secure the
city for
himself, but the citissens offered the
lordship to the
Pope. On the 5th July, 1051, Leo
entered under
of Drogo and Gaimarj he took
posses-
of the ancient city, recognising the
commune
and installing a Rector to govern in his
name,
Henceforth he appears as champion of
the Lom-
bard dynasts and city-republics of
the south,
a part that the Emperor should have
played,

and which his were long
reluctant to

The extent of the danger with
which the
Normans threatened • was shown
when in
August, 1051, Drogo was murdered as
he went to
church at Bovino. "The ever-
perfidious Lom-
bards of Apulia,^M says Malaterra, "had
resolved to